## STEDINAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS

ILLUSTRATED / THIRD EDITION

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Illustrations: Nell O. Hardy

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Graphic assistance by In-Tandem Design and Hope Jester.

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Williams & Wilkins
351 W. Camden Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-2436 USA

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Database design by Lexi-Comp, Inc., Hudson, OH Printed in the United States of America by Rand McNally, Versailles, KY

First Edition 1987

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN 400193

Stedman's concise medical dictionary : illustrated. — 3rd ed. / editor, John H. Dirckx.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-683-40019-3

1. Medicine-Dictionaries. I. Dirckx, John H., 1938-

II. Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938. III. Title: Concise medical

dictionary [DNLM]: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. W 13 S8125 1997]

R121.S8 1997 610'.3—dc20

DNLM/DLC

for Library of Congress

96-31924

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loc-u-late (lok'yū-lāt). Containing numerous locloc-te-lar (lok'yd-lår). Relating to a loculus.

signer and the declive of the vermis, syn quad-

Saplus, gen. and pl. lob-u-li (lob'yū-lits, yū-lī)

E [obe (2).

tight Lof the light: t labe of the 14 Amia, under lobure.

om the caudate of

for the venn ove and in front

or. syn lobus hope

gion in an organ or tissue, or a loculate atructure serous membranes. 2. The process that results in loc-u-la-tfon (lok-yū-lø'shun). 1. A soculate reformed between surfaces of organs or macous or the formation of a loculus or loculi. [Degizifs (NA), syn hepatic *lobule.* Lous gen, and pl. lo-bi (16 büs, 16 bi) [NA]. syn Be, [LL, fr. G. lobos] MI, syn lobule. [Mod. L. dim. of lobus, lobe] Mil epididym'idis [NA), syn lobules of epi-

downed posteriorly between the sulcus for the cande tus [NA], a small lobe of the liver tas cave and the fissure for the ligamentum hep'atts dex'ter [NA], swn right tabe of Liepalis sinister [NA], syn left lobe of liver. I postettor hypophystos [NA], \*official al-

anterior hypophys eos [NA], syn adenohy

tracsum, syn caudate lobe, Spigelius' Jobe.

According to the variation of the variation of the variation of the least of the le

L of control, a theoretical construct designed to behavior; classified as, Internal if the person feels in control of events, external if others are per-

lod score (lod skôr). A number used in genetic linkage studies; logarithm (base 10) of the odds

SYN aphasia.

beal-iza-tlon (10'käl-i-za'shön). 1. Limitation

ballon of a morbid process.

mpora'lis [NA], syn temporal lobe.

limited part; not general or systemic. [L. localls,

futban, phase

is, lobe, + exten

unate term for neurohypophysis. see ALSO hy-

[logo- + G. a- priv. + graphe, to write] log-a-graph-ia (log-ă-graf'e-I). logo- + G. agnosto, ignorance

syn aphasia. log-am-ne-sia (log-am-ne'zē-ā).

weak/zed (15'käl-12d), Restricted or limited to a O-logia. 1. The study of the subject noted in the body of the word, or a treatise on the same; the Eng. equivalent is -logy, or, with a connecting discourse, trealise 2. logo- + G. asthenelo, weakness] -ology. [G. logos, vouel,

definde peut alnuctures

DNIS: 872996 of 18 of 18

bolia (16'18-4). Discharge from the vagina of Alogo., log. Speech, words. [G. logos, word, disblen, id. went. pl. of lochios, relating to childabnormal or pathologic talkaliveness or garmlousness. [logo- + O. maia, a flow]

Lethometra (1648-6-me'ul). Distention of

bethal (loke-al). Relating to the lochia.

tinh, fr. lochos, childbirth]

of portion of the the head of Me tus epididymide the lieus with retained lochia. [G. metra, womb]

CSID: \* DURACION of the free of the period o

guan, blood, and lissue debris, following child-

lo-i-a-sis (10-12-sis). A chronic disease caused by the filarial nematode Loa loa, with symptoms first occurring three to four years after a bite by the adult worms move about through connective tissue, frequently becoming visible beneath the tient is annoyed by the "creeping" in the tissues and intense itching, as well as occasional pain, especially when the swelling is in the region of on infected tabanid fly. When the larvae manure. skin and mucous membranes. The worms provoke hyperemia and exudation of fluid; the paheld of the season mone, (v. instrument) A-logy, see -logia. [G. logos, treatise, discourse]

find with the anticoagulant heparin.

e of the carebelle

ulus of the ventals.

1 portion of the see

YN polmonary acina

the ribs and the pelvis. syn lumbus [NA]. [Rr. 1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3lo-mus-tine (15-mts/ten).

A small pies on a chromosome lod score, denemics The log of the odds rado of observed to expected distribution of genetic markers. 3. The position of to-cus, pl. lo-cd (lo'kŭs, 16'sī). 1. A place; usualiy, a specific site, 2. The position that a gene occucavity or chamber. [L. dim. of locus, place] loc-nolus, pl. loc-noll (lok/yū-līls, -lī).

a point, as defined by the coordinates on a graph. assess a person's perceived control over persona

ceived to have that control.

in favor of genetic linkage. [logarithm + odds]

log-ag-no-sīa (log-ag-nö'sē-ā). Alog-. see logo-

to he point of origin. 3. The determination of the Orehral I, the mapping of the carebral cartex no treatment of the various areas to a definite area. 2. The reference of a sensation

[logo- + G. amnēsia, forgetfulness]

logra-pha-sia (log-ă-fa'zz-ă). Aphasia of articulation. [logo-+G. aphanto, speechlessness] log-as-the-nda (log-as-the/ne-s), syn aphasia. binin lesion, based on the signs and symptoms Myss of the presumptive areas for specific organs With carebral function, or determining the site of exminal I., determination in very young em-

maifested by the patient or by neuroimaging.

SVR:USPT (1/2)

Collecting or picking [G. lego, to collect] brador (16/kā-ler, 1817). An instrument or apparate for finding the position of a foreign object

log-o-ple-gia (log-&ple'je-s). Paralysis of the orlog-or-rhea (log-ō-re'ā). Rarely used term for gans of speech. [logo- + G. plege, stroke]

tendons and has Doctris + G. nhigayan; to burst forth] hella viv lochiomhagia. [lochia + G. rhoia, a ad (16st). Flural of locus.

1. (16st). I. An enclosing, fastening, or securing file over an extended period; between uses it is whice 2. A mechanism which, when moved, Parin 1, an indwelling venous catheter used Mos blood for testing must be performed repeat-Med Intravenous infusions or withdrawal of ve-

Rinia or obstructs passage.

roughly triangular

venze centrales bat

with a portal cells

loin (loyn). The part of the side and back between longe; B. lumbus

cyclohexyl-1-nitrosomes; an antineoplastic agent. beijan (lekjaw), svy trismus, boumotor (15-kō-mb'rer). Relating to locomo-motor (15-kō-mb'rer). Relating to locomouns of the very set of the wave to the form one place to another. [L. the anierior and the true, than the movement from one place to another. [L. moveo, pp. mones, to move]

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